The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED (ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, AND CO. AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, OPPOSITE MR. BOWLER'S TAVERN; WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PAPER, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED AND CAREFULLY INSERTED; AND PRINTING WORK IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED IN A NEAT AND CORRECT MANNER.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1793. [NUMB. 18 OF VOL. I.]

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

LATELY published by Alexander Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury, and now extant in this city, an entire new and ingenious work entitled "The *Triumph* of *Speculative reasoning*, over *Demonstration* by *figures*," or the *victory of confusion* over *order*."

By this work the uncertainty of *figures* is irresistably impressed upon the human mind, and the usual results from the rules of *addition*, *subtraction* and *multiplication*, shewn to be unfounded.

This work is yet in various detached pieces; the pressure of the demand, the want of time and other reasons of the moment, having prevented them from being stitched together.

Although in is impossible to do justice to the ingenuity of the author, it is thought proper to exhibit one example pointing to the pieces and papers of the original work for the accomodation of the reader.

In page 17, of the piece entitled "*report* &c. relative to loans, &c." is exhibited a statement of appropriations for reducing the public debt.

December, 1790.	*Dollars.*	*cents.*
"To surplus of the products of all domestic resources, &c. "amounting to	1,374,656	40
N. B. This sum thus derived, is applicable to the purchase of the public debt.		
'In the piece intitled, 'sundry statements respecting foreign loans, &c.' Product of foreign loans. It is asserted "the residue of the sum drawn for," amounting to 1,388,481 dollars 23 cents is applicable to the purchase of the public debt."—These two sums added together make the sum of	2,763,137	63
From the gross sum of	2,763,137	63
Deduct the amount of the whole sums invested as per statement in 17th page of the first piece alluded to	957,770	65
Balance applicable to the purchase of the public debt	1,805,366	93

This would be the real sum applicable to the purchase of the public debt according to the result of the usual rules of arithmetic. But by a process of speculative reasoning exhibited at large in the peace, entitled "report, &c. respecting loans &c." page 5, 12, 13, 14, and by an ingenious conversion of the term 'applicable' into, 'instrumentality,' the human mind is irresistably led to subtract the sum 1,388,481 Dollars 23 cts. 'instrumentality' which sum was added to produce the foregoing result in virtue of the term 'applicable to the purchase, &c.' This is done upon a fair balance of terms; by this process the arithmetical result before made is clearly disproved and it would stand thus, to

the original fund,	1,374,656	40
add 'applicable,'	1,388,481	23
Deduct, 'instrumentality,'	1,388,481	23
Deduct amount of the whole sums invested	957,770	65
Balance by the new rule of 'instrumentality'	416,885	75

This balance is the true result by force of 'instrumentality,' as appears most clearly in the last mentioned piece, page 17. By this process of reasoning any other result is equally deducible at the pleasure of the reasoner.

Another peculiar quality ascribed to this instrumentality is, that it operates retrospectively as well as progressively, as is clearly demonstrated in page 13, before referred to; take, for example, the 2d of July 1792, at which time this 'instrumentality' is brought fully into action, and it is there demonstrably inferred, 'that all, or nearly all,' of the purchases made from December 1790, were in virtue of this 'instrumentality,' and by this same 'instrumentality' all purchases from that date to the present time, are likewise proven to have been made.

It appears at this time that a portion of this same 'instrumentality' amounting to 434,160 dollars 62 cents, was actually exhausted, but by recurrence to another piece of the original work, entitled, 'sundry statements by order of the senate, &c.' (paper marked C.) it appears that this same 'instrumentality' is resuscitated, and with pristine vigour stands ready to be applied to any other object or fund, and boldly promises to perform his usual office with alacrity.

Great apprehensions are entertained respecting the probable effects which may be produced in the affairs of the world by the operation of this novel and wonderful discovery of 'instrumentality.' One thing, however, is certain, that honest merchants who have large debts due to them and evidenced by the result of figures, are trembling at the operation of this 'instrumentality;' and knavish bankrupts and debtors have pricked up their ears, from a conviction of being furnished with an infallible recipe in this 'instrumentality' against all debts, demands, specks, and blemishes.

Alarms are even entertained for the safety of liquidated and acknowledged debts, this 'instrumentality' being deemed a kind of *aqua fortis* too strong for the resistance of, parchment itself. The sages of the nation are greatly agitated at this astonishing discovery of 'instrumentality,' and congress are wholly employed upon this question, whether this all powerful 'instrumentality' shall be applied to the increment or diminution of the public debt! never were the Nuns of Strasburg more agitated or puzzled with the famous nose spoken of by Slawkenbergius than are congress at this moment with this 'instrumentality'; nor did the former circumstance give rise to more warm, extensive, nice, and subtile disquisitions than the present.

Philadelphia, February 24, 1793.

From the Madrid Gazette, of March 20, 1793.

DECLARATION
OF HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY, &c. &c.

AMONGST the chief objects which I have kept in view since my coming to the throne, I have considered it highly important to endeavour to maintain, on my part, the peace of Europe; and it is by thus contributing to the general good of mankind, that I have given a strong proof to my loyal and beloved subjects of the paternal vigilance with which I constantly employ myself in promoting the happiness, which I so much wish they may enjoy, and to which they have so good a title, as well for their great loyalty, as their noble and generous character. From the moment that the French displayed those principles of turbulence, impiety and anarchy, which have been the origin of all those troubles, which are agitating, and actually annihilating them—the moderation with which I have proceeded towards France, is so well known, that I need not repeat it here. I will therefore confine myself to the occurrences of the few last months, without mentioning the horrid and multiplied crimes which I wish to hide from my recollection, and that of my beloved subjects—tho' I am under a necessity of mentioning the most atrocious of them. As my chief views were to try if I could find the means of bringing the French to reasonable terms, in order to restrain their unbounded ambition, and avoid a general war in Europe; as likewise to endeavour to obtain the liberty, at least, of his most Christian Majesty, Louis the 16th, and of his august family, who were prisoners in the tower, and daily exposed to the greatest insults and dangers.

In order to attain a purpose so desirable to the universal tranquility, so conformable to the laws of humanity, and so becoming the obligations which the ties of blood impose upon us, and, finally so essential to support the honor of the crown, I yielded to the repeated solicitations of the French ministry, and caused two notes to be laid out, in which neutrality and mutual withdrawing of troops were stipulated. When it was to be expected, according to what had been treated, that both these conditions would have been admitted, they alter the latter, proposing to leave some of their troops in the environs of Cayonne, on the specious pretext of apprehending an invasion from the English; but, in reality, with a view to bring about whatever terms might best suit themselves—by keeping us in awe, and exposing us to the expence of maintaining an equal force on our frontiers, and which we could not avoid, if we did not want to be surprised by unruly and disobedient soldiers. They took advantage, in the same note, to speak repeatedly and affectedly, in the name of the French republic, with a view that we might acknowledge it, in the very act of accepting the said document.

I had given orders, that at the time of presenting the said notes at Paris, the most efficacious interpositions should be made, in favor of the King Lewis the 16th, and his unfortunate family; and if I did not make it a precise condition of the neutrality, and cessation of arms, at least to ease the condition of the Princes and the Royal Family; it was through the apprehension, that I might thus render worse, the very cause, in the happy termination of which, I was so warmly and so dutifully concerned. But I was certainly convinced, that without a total want of faith in the French ministry, they could not fail to perceive, that so strong a recommendation and interposition, made at the time of delivering the notes, had a tacit connection with them, and so intimate, that every one might know, the one could not be concluded without granting the other: and, that my not having it expressed so, was the mere effect of delicacy and consideration, and in order that the French ministry might represent it so to the several departments, into which France was and is actually divided.

This want of faith was soon manifest, for at the same time that they appeared not to understand the interposition of a sovereign, who is at the head of a great and generous nation, they urged us to admit the notes altered; and every solicitation they accompanied with intimations, that if the said notes were not admitted, they would call back the person charged with their affairs at our court. Whilst those solicitations, mixed with threats, continued, they were committing the cruel and unheard of assassination of their sovereign; and whilst my heart, and the hearts of all Spaniards, were filled with grief, horror and indignation, at so atrocious a crime, they still attempted to continue their negociations; surely, no longer expecting that they would be treated with!—but, with an intention to trample over my honor and that of my subjects: for they well knew that every solicitation conveyed a species of hypocrisy which I could not listen to, without descending in my dignity and decorum. This agent asked a passport—it was given to him; at the same time, a French vessel made a prize of a Spanish ship on the coast of Catalonia, upon which our admiral there ordered a reprisal; and almost at the same time, news arrived of other prizes which were made at sea, and that at Marseilles and other ports of France, our vessels were detained by a general embargo. Finally, on the 1st instant, they declared war against us, which they were previously making (though without having declared it) at least from the date of the patent, granting commissions to make reprisals on our vessels of war and merchantmen, and of other papers found aboard the French privateer the Zorro, Capt. Jean Babtist la Lane, who was taken by our brig the Ligero, commanded by Lieut. Don Juan de dios Copete, together with a Spanish vessel, loaded with powder, a prize to the former.

In consequence of this conduct, and the hostilities which began on the part of the French, even before the war was declared, I have given the necessary orders to repress, repel, or attack the enemy both by sea and land, according as opportunities may offer; and I have resolved and commanded, that without any delay, the publication of the war be proclaimed at this Court, against France, her possessions and inhabitants; and that measures shall be taken conducive to the defence of all my dominions and subjects, and to the offence of the enemy. This instrument shall be thus understood and executed in the department of war in every port thereunto belonging.

Given at Aranjuez, 23d March, 1793.
Signed by the King, &c.
Directed to Don Pedro Varela Ulloa.

By the brig John, Captain Furlong, in 42 days from Bristol, arrived at Baltimore on the 4th inst. we have received the following interesting advices:

LONDON, April 11.

The following intelligence may be depended on as being correct.

Gen. Dumourier at the head of about 18,000 men, had reached Cambrai, a town of considerable strength in the French Netherlands, and 15 miles S. W. of Valenciennes, on his march towards Paris. In the course of the 6th instant, he observed some disaffection in his army, and having arrived at Cambrai, he observed his artillery desert him, as well as many of the national volunteers. He endeavoured to rally his forces, and haranged the troops of the line in particular, in a very pathetic speech, exposing to them the villainy of the national convention, & that it was impossible for the government to exist much longer. He said it was a disgrace to serve such a cause.

The army, in reply, assured the general of their personal attachment and respect for him, but that they could not consent to follow him in his present views, and turn their backs on the constitution they had sworn to support. Finding this disposition very general, Dumourier thought it prudent to make good a retreat as fast as possible; and on the 7th instant he returned to the Austrian head quarters at Mons, at the head of about 1100 hussars, principally belonging to the regiment of Bercoiny, who had always been considered as attached to the royal cause.

Young Egalite, who ranked as a general in the army, is returned with Dumourier, and has resumed his title of Duke de Chartres; the consequence of this will probably be, that as soon as the convention hears this news, they will take his father into custody, & all those who are nearest attached to him, on suspicion of being accessary to Dumourier's treason.

The operations of Dumourier's army are not known, after his leaving it; it is certainly in a very disunited, wretched state, and we shall not be surprised to hear of its having totally disbanded itself.

Dumourier was the very life and soul of the cause in which he had embarked; & the French will not find another general of abilities and courage equal to him.

General Dumourier did not propose to remain long at Mons; he had considerable expectations of being able to collect a respectable force of French royalists in a very short time, and return to some important enterprise.

General Dampierre took the command of Dumourier's army on his leaving it.

On Wednesday at noon sir James Murray, landed at Dover, after a passage of eight hours, from Ostend, and took post immediately for London, where he arrived between eleven and twelve at night.

Sir James left Antwerp on Tuesday; and besides a confirmation of the failure of Dumourier's plan for restoring royalty in France and his being obliged to consult his personal safety, by flying from his own army to the Austrians; brought the result of the congress held at Antwerp on Monday.

At the congress were present,
The prince of Orange and his two sons.
His excellency Vander Spiegel,
His R. H. the duke of York,
His excellency lord Aukland,
His excellency ——— Koller, minister of Prussia,
His R. H. the prince de Saxe Cobourg,
His excellency M. Metternich and his two sons,
The count de Staremberg,
The count Mercy d'Argenteas,
The minister of Spain,
The minister of Naples.

The object was to settle a general plan for the prosecution of the war; and Dumourier's defection had produced no material alteration, to determine whether the combined armies should again attempt the invasion of France, or confining the French within their own frontiers, and cutting them off from external communication, leave the restoration of monarchy to the efforts of the loyalists within the kingdom, and natural progress of discontent arising from distress among the people.

The ill success of the campaign of last year, had taught the Austrians and Prussians the difficulties that must attend entering France; and produced declarations, that it was not their intention to dictate a form of government for the French, but to prevent the effects of those licentious principles which tended to the subversion of every established government.

By the congress, however, it was resolved to commence a plan of active operations against France & instead of the chimerical project of marching directly to Paris, to besiege at once as many as possible of the strong places on the frontiers, which will block up or call off the greatest part of the republican troops from the interior of the kingdom, and

leave the royaliſts within it without much oppoſition If theſe places fall, they will be immediately occupied by the troops of the combined powers, and ſerve as points to act from according to circumſtances, while the fleets of England, Holland, and Spain are to form a chain of cruiſers round the coaſt, ready to favor the royaliſts wherever they appear, and to cut off all ſupplies by ſea, as the armies will do by land. Thus attacked and hemmed in on all ſides, with a ſtrong party to act againſt them at home, the republicans, it is hoped, muſt be ſoon ſubdued.

The ceſſation of hoſtilities was declared at an end, and the allies immediately commenced their operations.

Such we underſtand to be the plan agreed upon at this memorable congreſs, in the execution of which Great-Britain is to aſſiſt with all her forces by ſea and land. Of its practicability we preſume not to give any opinion; but from the conduct of the allies in other caſes, we have little doubt but that if the garriſons on the French frontiers ſhould fall, the Auſtrians will take poſſeſſion of French Flanders, Lorraine, and Alſace. This being accompliſhed, Pruſſia, will have an equivalent in another quarter, and peace will be offered to the French without much regard to what form of government they may chooſe to eſtabliſh.

Extract of a letter from Antwerp dated April 8.

His royal highneſs the duke of York, from Bergen-op Zoom, the prince of Orange, the hereditary prince, and lord Aukland, from the Hague, prince de Cobourg from Mons, with general Knobelſdorf (of Pruſſia) and count Metternich, have arrived here to conſult on the plan of operations to be followed in the enſuing campaign.

"The deputies put under arreſt by Dumourier, and ſent to prince Cobourg, are at Maeſtricht.—Dumourer, with young Egalite, who now calls himſelf the duke of Chartres, and his ſiſter, Mademoiſelle d'Orleans, are at Mons.

"The army which general Dumourier lately commanded, is in the utmoſt confuſion, and it is even ſaid entirely diſperſed, without any regular leader. That general perſuaded himſelf, from the perſonal attachment ſhewn him by his army, that he might promiſe himſelf their ſupport, to the extent of his wiſhes, in the project he had formed. He was, however, miſtaken. He had advanced as far as Cambrai, on the road to Paris, when he found his army deſerting him: the artillery firſt forſook him, then the national guards. He then harangued the troops of the line, who, in return, informed him, that, notwithſtanding their love to him as their general, and as a brave ſoldier, they were determined, to a man, neither to fight againſt their country, nor to violate that conſtitution which they had ſworn to maintain.

"General Dumourier, finding that he could not depend upon the army, immediately ſet out with young Egalite at the head of two regiments of horſe, and took the road for Mons. He was, however, ſo cloſely purſued by a party who followed him, that he was abſolutely obliged to fight his way.

"It is ſaid, that Dumourier intends to recruit among the royaliſts, who now are very numerous in France.

"The Auſtrians have laid ſiege to Conde, and expect to have made conſiderable progreſs in France before the end of ſix weeks.

"The French garriſon that were in Breda, have made a requiſition to be allowed a ſtrong eſcort, leſt they ſhould be murdered by the Brabanters, who are highly incenſed againſt the French.

"The people of this place, when the French attempted, before the arrival of the Auſtrians, to carry off the images and plate from the churches, aſſembled and declared to general Maraſſe, that if they did not immediately replace the ſtatues, they would take exemplary vengeance upon them.—This had the deſired effect."

Dumourier wrote from Mons, requeſting permiſſion to attend the congreſs, which was refuſed him.

When he ſet out for Paris, he wrote to the prince of Saxe-Cobourg, that he could depend upon the garriſon of Conde, and that, if the Auſtrians would approach it at a particular time, it would certainly be delivered up to them. A detachment was ſent according to his directions, the commanding officer of which, after waiting ſome time, and receiving no propoſition from the garriſon, ſent parties to ſcour the country for intelligence. Soon after information was brought him from Mons, that Dumourier was arrived there, and that the plan had miſcarried.

Dumourier ſent notice to the prince of Saxe-Cobourg, that on the firſt appearance of diſaffection he had ſounded his army, regiment by regiment, and found that none would ſtand by him but two regiments of cavalry, making together about 1000 men, with which he had made his eſcape. He found it impracticable to deliver up Valenciennes and Conde, but expreſſed hopes, that the garriſon of Liſle would open the gates, Maraſſe, on whoſe talents and ability to ſerve the cauſe of royalty, he beſtowed a high encomium, he thought would join with the garriſon of Antwerp; and the garriſons of Breda, and Gertruydenberg, he was confident would implicitly obey his orders.

Theſe were probably the ſelf-deluſions of a man, who was ſtill willing to perſuade himſelf and others, that he could perform ſame part of his magnificent promiſes. The real ſtate of the caſe appears to be, that while his army thought that the convention had ſent to arreſt him, merely becauſe he had been beaten, they reſented it as an inſult offered to themſelves, and were ready to make a common cauſe with their general; but when they diſcovered, by his ſending Bournonville and the commiſſioners as priſoners to the Auſtrians, that he was in concert with the common enemy, they reſolved to abandon him.—He had been three times ſhot at before he made his eſcape, was purſued, and probably carried but a very ſmall part of the two regiments of horſe to Mons.

General Valence was at Antwerp on the day the congreſs met, not as a member of it, nor as a priſoner, but having gone thither during the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities. Our accounts do not ſtate on what motive.

April 12. In the courſe of yeſterday there was a very general report, that the royal family of France had been murdered in the Temple; but we have not been able to trace the authority of the report, nor do we believe it.

Monſieur, the regent of France, is returned to the Auſtrian Netherlands, whither the duke de Choiſeuil ſet off from hence on Tueſday laſt to meet him.

A warrant has juſt paſſed the treaſury board, for iſſuing the ſum of 200l. ſecret ſervice money, to the right hon. Henry Dundas, his majeſty's ſecretary for the home department.

Yeſterday morning government deſpatches were received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, Whitehall, from lord Aukland, his majeſty's ambaſſador at the Hague.

[*From the Bruſſels Gazette of April* 4.]

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A courier, arrived from the Pruſſian army, has juſt brought intelligence, that his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, having attacked the French near Bingen, Kreutzenach and Alſheim, has gained the moſt ſignal advantages over the enemy. General Neuwingen has been taken priſoner, with 50 officers, and 2,000 men. The Pruſſians have taken 15 cannon, two ſtandards, and a military cheſt, containing 44,000 livres. The enemy have evacuated Worms and Oppenheim, and have retired towards Landau; the Pruſſian army is at preſent employed in blockading Mentz.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

At the elegant Civic Feaſt given by the citizens of Philadelphia, laſt Saturday, at Oeller's hotel, to citizen Genet, miniſter plenipotentiary from the French republic to the United States; citizen Charles Biddle in the chair, citizen James Hutchinſon, vice preſident. The following toaſts were drank:

1. The People and the law.

2. The People of France—may they have but one head, one heart, and one arm in ſupport of their righteous cauſe of Liberty.

3. The People of the United States—may Liberty only be their idol, and Freemen only be their brethren.

4. The Republics of France and America—may they be forever united in the cauſe of Liberty.

5. May principles and not men be the objects of republic attachment.

6. May France be an example to the world, that the balances of government depend more upon knowledge and vigilance than upon a multifarious combination of its powers.

7. In complaining of the temporary evils of revolutions, may we never forget, that the greater evils of Monarchy and Ariſtocracy are *perpetual*.

8. The ſpirit of *Seventy-Six and Ninety-Two*—May the citizens of America and France, as they are equal in virtue, be equal in ſucceſs.

9. May true republican ſimplicity be the only ornament of the magiſtrate in every elective government.

10. Confuſion to the councils of the confederated deſpots, and diſmay to their hoſts; may they never be able to form a centre of union or of action.

11. May France prove a political Hercules, and exterminate the Hydra of deſpotiſm from the earth.

12. Peace, Liberty and Independence—May the tyrants and traitors of all countries be puniſhed by the eſtabliſhment of the happineſs which they wiſh to betray or deſtroy.

13. May the ſyſtems of the United States be entirely their own, and no corrupt exotic be engrafted upon the tree of liberty.

14. May the defection of individuals teach us to place our hopes of the ſafety and perpetuity of Freedom, on the *whole body* of the people.

15. May the clarion of Freedom ſounded by France, awaken the people of the World to their own happineſs, and the Tyrants of the Earth be proſtrated by its triumphant ſounds.

[*Fifteen Rounds for the 1ſt, 8th, and laſt toaſts, and three for all the reſt.*]

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

From the chair.—Peace and Good Government to all Nations on the genuine principles of Liberty and Equality.

By Citizen Genet.—All Good Citizens, who are already, and ſhall be in future acknowledged True Friends of the People.

By the Governor.—The Army and Navy of France.

By Doctor Hutchinſon.—May America never forget her Deliverer, and gratitude teach her Sons to conſider the Freemen of the French as Brethren.

After the firing of 15 rounds of the artillery for the firſt toaſt, a ſong, No. 1, was ſung; No, 2, was introduced after the 8th toaſt; No. 3, after the 10th toaſt, and No. 4, after the 15th.

Citizen Genet gave the Marſeilles hymn in French, and Citizen Du Ponceau in Engliſh.

The Governor and Citizen Genet, retired about half paſt nine, and the remainder of the company, about 12 o'clock, in excellent order.

Several other ſongs were ſung in the courſe of the evening. The cap of Liberty was placed at the head of the table between the American and French colours.

On ſinging the laſt verſe of the ſong, No. 4, the company joined hands around the cap of Liberty.

Song —No. 1.

Ye friends to freedom come with me
And hail this jocund feſtive day,
When hearts and hands unite with glee,
And join the joyous roundelay.
No tyrant here with wrinkled brow
Can bid our ſports in anger flee,
Nor force a vaſſal mean, to bow,
Or damp our genuine gaiety.
No ſcepter'd fool with purpled pride,
Can drive the man whoſe ſoul is free;
His titled pageants we deride,
And ſing and laugh in jubilee.
For Gallia's ſons our boſoms ſwell
With glorious ſenſibility;
And how we love them none can tell,
But who have taſted liberty.
May laurel ever with their vine,
In foilage gay and ever green,
Around their temples ever twine,
Whilſt guardian angels bleſs the ſcene.
May peace in white rob'd garment come,
And ſhow'r her bleſſings o'er the ſea;
The trumpet then, and ſtirring drum,
Sound only for our jubilee.
Around then give the mantling glaſs,
And let the motto of it be,
That we our lives in friendſhip paſs
And wiſh to France a jubilee.

No. 2.

God ſave the Rights of Man!
Give us a heart to ſcan
Bleſſings ſo dear!
Let them be ſpread around
Wherever man is found,
And with the welcome ſound,
Raviſh his ear.
Let us with France agree,
And bid the world be free
—While tyrants fall—
Let the rude ſavage hoſt
In their vaſt numbers boaſt—
Freedom's almighty truſt
Laughs at them all.
Tho' hoſts of ſlaves conſpire
To quench fair Gallia's fire,
Still ſhall they fail:
Tho' traitors round her riſe,
Leagu'd with her enemies,
To war each patriot flies
And will prevail.
The world at laſt will join
To aid the great deſign
Dear Liberty!
To Ruſſia's frozen lands,
The generous flame expands;
On Aſia's burning ſands
Shall man be free.
In this our Weſtern world
Be Freedom's flag unfurl'd
Through all our ſhores.
May no deſtructive blaſt
Our heav'n with clouds o'ercaſt,
May Freedom's fabric laſt
While earth endures.
If e'er her cauſe ſhould fail,
Ambition's fiends aſſail,
Slaves to a throne;
May no proud deſpot daunt—
Should he his ſtandard plant,
Freedom will never want
HER WASHINGTON!—

No. 3.

While Europe reſounds with the clangor of arms, [alarms;
And the morning and evening are rous'd by
Whilſt France from her fetters is fix'd to be free, [of glee.
Let us wiſh them ſucceſs with our ſouls full
No boſom can tell but who feels the fine flame,
How rapid the blood runs at Liberty's name,
They feel the extatic; the permanent glow,
That lifts mortals to Heav'n from grov'ling below.
How feeble the efforts of tyrants and kings,
Compar'd with the forces that liberty brings,
Each gaul is a Hero who feels the bright fire
That freedom and virtue can only inſpire.
O! may war and its horrors now ſpeedily ceaſe,
And Republican glory be uſher'd by peace,
May ſhe ſpread out her wings and ſoon gild the glad morn, [born.
That will bleſſings beſtow on the millions un-
May France e'er unrival'd in arts & in arms,
Be firm nor ſeduc'd by bane monarchy's charms. [to be free,
Let her ſons who have fought and have fall'n
Be this day remember'd with ſouls full of glee.

No. 4.

"Blow ye the trumpet—blow, &c.
The joyful tidings ſound,
Let ev'ry nation know,
To earth's remoteſt bound,"
That Liberty has fixt a throne,
Whoſe beams ſhall dart from ſun to ſun.
Hark, Hark, the tidings roll, &c.
Th' angelic form divine,
Has reach'd the Gallic ſhore,
And fix'd the patriot mind,
A work ſo rare, that Sages ſay,
A nation's born in a day.
A nation that ſhall ſcourge, &c.
The Tyrants of the world,
'Till from their tott'ring thrones,
The Deſpots all are hurl'd;
O happy day, ſhall all men ſay,
To ſee ambition proſtrate lay.
Hail, hail! Columbia's ſons, &c.
The cauſe of France is thine,
With you ſhe fought and bled,
Thoſe laurels to entwine:
Hence let our ev'ry action ſhow,
We feel her joys, we feel her woe.
Rejoice, ye patriot ſons, &c.
With feſtive mirth and glee,
Let all join hands around
The Cap of Liberty.
And in full chorus join the ſong,
May France ne'er want a WASHINGTON.

We congratulate our readers on having been at laſt able to lay before them, an intelligible account, or ſomething very like it, of the preſent ſtate of affairs in France.—Dumourier has ſent into the world a copious and curious manifeſto, wherein he accuſes the convention as inveterate in the practice of almoſt every human vice. In particular he affirms what is in fact very likely, that they had determined to murder him. He acknowledges, however, that they charge him with the embezzlement of ſix millions of livres. It would be ungenerous to diſbelieve either party. They are in habits of intimacy, and know each other perfectly well.

The publication of this gallant officer is dated the 2d of April laſt, and was followed on the 5th of that month by another from Prince Saxe-Cobourg. This performance is one of the moſt remarkable that has hitherto made its appearance in this criſis of political wonders. His royal highneſs begins by a panegyric on the perſonal character of Dumourier: and mentions the *factious perſons*, who have armed the combined ſovereigns againſt France. By theſe factious perſons, he muſt intend to mean the emigrants with the French princes at their head; and ſuch a reſpectful notice affords a very comfortable proſpect to this wretched ſhoal of fugitives. Indeed their hopes of returning to France in any poſſible event or upon any terms whatever, ſeems entirely at an end. Of this circumſtance they are themſelves conſcious; for about three months ago, there appeared in the newſpapers, a letter addreſſed by one of thoſe princely phantoms to his fellow-ſufferers, in which he informs them with apparent exultation, that they might confide on a final aſylum in the dominions of Ruſſia.—Cobourg proceeds to expatiate in a bombaſt ſtile on the virtues of the French nation, the bravery of their troops, and the zeal of the monarchs who employ him, for the happineſs of France, the reſtoration of her conſtitutional king, and the conſtitution which ſhe has choſen.

Theſe looſe expreſſions might, on a future occaſion, be explained in whatever way their author thinks proper. One ſpecimen of ſelf-conceit in this paper is ſufficiently ridiculous. Cobourg, who is himſelf but a mere ephemeron in the ſyſtem of Europe, pretends repeatedly to pledge *his own* word and honor for the conduct of the combined armies in their progreſs through France; while all the world knows that *like other undertakers, of a job*, he muſt behave exactly as his maſters direct him.

This German general had been weak enough to fancy that the armies of the Republic were capable of being cajoled from their duty by ſuch paltry artifices. Admitting his entire ignorance of French hiſtory, and his abſolute want of common ſenſe, yet the recent example of Fayette might have taught this puny deſpot, the ſtupidity of ſuch a ſuppoſition. He has indeed, moſt completely expoſed himſelf to the deriſion of Europe; for as the French troops did not chuſe *to co-operate as friends and companions in arms*, with the enemies of their country, as his royal highneſs had very kindly invited them to do, he thought proper on the 9th of April, only four days after his proclamation to revoke it. He complains that the reſult of his offers *had been oppoſite to the effects which they ought to have produced*. His royal highneſs might have ſaid in a ſingle line that his promiſe had produced no effect at all. Dumourier ſo far from being able to debauch his army, has had ſome difficulty in eſcaping from their vengeance. Cobourg, if he makes any progreſs at all in the French provinces, muſt cut his paſſage with his ſword; and whatever we may think of his

valour, hie *exhibitions as an author*, tempt us to deſpiſe his underſtanding.

We are informed, that in conſequence of inſtruction from the Executive of the United States, to the Attorney for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, proſecutions have been inſtituted againſt John Singleterry, and Gideon Henfield, charged with violating their duty as citizens of the United States, in entering on board the armed ſchooner Genet, in the ſervice of France, and, with others on board ſaid ſchooner, capturing ſeveral veſſels, the property of the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, and otherwiſe annoying the trade and commerce of the ſaid ſubjects, contrary to the laws of nations and the treaty of peace ſubſiſting between the United States and his ſaid Britannic Majeſty.

The above named perſons have been committed to the jail in the county of Philadelphia, to take their trials at the next Circuit Court of the United States.

Singleterry is a native of Charleſton, South Carolina, and has a family at Beaufort, in North Carolina; Henfield was born at Salem, in Maſſachuſetts.

The frigate l'Ambuſcade, weighed anchor laſt Saturday morning, and ſailed from this port, ſuppoſed on a cruize; but her deſtination is not known.

TOBAGO.

The attack made by the Britiſh on the Iſland of Tobago, will be one of the memorable æras of the French revolution. Soldiers animated by the love of liberty, were alone, capable of the reſiſtance which was oppoſed by *forty men*, to a very numerous body of Engliſh troops. On the 15th of April, in the night, the Engliſh landed on Courland Bay two complete regiments, beſides a great number of volunteers brought from Barbadoes, and French emigrants from the Colonies. The landing was effected by the active aſſiſtance of four fifths of the inhabitants of the Iſland who are almoſt all Engliſh, and with whom the Britiſh generals had long maintained a ſecret correſpondence. Thoſe Coloniſts who were at leaſt bound by their oaths of allegiance, to remain quiet ſpectators of the conteſt—ſerved as guides to the Engliſh troops during the night, who arrived at 3 o'clock in the morning under the ſmall fort of Tobago, garriſoned by 40 regulars only. Not until that moment, was Montel, the commandant, informed of the arrival of the Britiſh; the garriſon immediately prepared for a vigorous defence with an ardour that it is impoſſible to deſcribe.

The brave Montel, who had already acquired a great reputation by his conduct at St. Lucia, of which he was governor at the time of the rebellion of Martinique and Guadaloupe, being ſummoned to ſurrender anſwered, that ſuch men as his fellow-ſoldiers and himſelf, could not ſurrender to the ſlaves of deſpotiſm. The firing began and was kept up very briſkly on both ſides; the Engliſh aſtoniſhed at a reſiſtance which they were not prepared for, from the aſſurances they had received from the French emigrants, that the patriotic banditti, would fly on their firſt approach, offered for the ſecond time to the commandant a capitulation on the moſt honourable terms; his anſwer was, that he never would capitulate, and that they might begin the aſſault with which he was threatened. On this anſwer, the Engliſh generals in fact ordered the fort to be ſtormed, courage was obliged to yield to numbers, and the fort was taken ſword in hand. The loſs was very conſiderable on the ſide of the Engliſh, one of their generals was dangerouſly wounded. On the French ſide, the brave forty were almoſt all killed or wounded, and the few ſurvivors were ſent to England as priſoners of war; commandant Montel was one of theſe.

Thoſe forty men, were a detachment from the ſecond battalion of the brave 31ſt regiment, formerly called Aunis, which is ſtationed at St. Lucia, and has acquired the greateſt reputation by the valor and patriotiſm of the citizen-ſoldiers who compoſe it.

RICHMOND, *June* 13.

On the 19th ult. arrived at Charleſton, after a paſſage of five days from Philadelphia, the brig Aurora.—On Monday the 27th, ſpoke a ſloop from Port-au-Prince, which informed them, that the Britiſh had ſent three American veſſels, loaded with flour, into Jamaica.

By an arrival at New-York, Engliſh papers are received to the 18th April—They inform, that purſuant to a decree of the National Convention, the royal family was to be ſent to Marſeilles, to be confined there as hoſtages for the ſafety of the commiſſioners arreſted by Dumourier—that Philip Egalite is committed to cloſe confinement in the priſon la Conciergerie—Cuſtine has retired from Mentz to Landau, with part of his army—a letter from him was read by Campon to the convention, in which he ſays, "I am ordered back to Alſace all the magazines of ammunition and proviſion, not being able to reſiſt the enemy, who, beſides 32,000 men that block up Mentz, preſs on me with 80,000—I can ſcarcely muſter a few broken ſqadrons of cavalry, to oppoſe 50,000 in the beſt order—It is impoſſible for me to command an army diſorganized by the new mode of election which you have decreed—I requeſt it as a favor that you will quickly ſend me a ſucceſſor—I prefer dying as a ſoldier, to leading brave men to ſlaughter as a general."—The reſt of the letter conſiſted of bitter complaints againſt Bournonville.

A new mode of electing officers was decreed.

The papers repreſent the city of Liſle as in a very deſtitute ſituation—Dumourier arrived at Bruſſels the 11th April—Lafaye, a member of the Jacobins, in the ſitting of April 9th, informed the ſociety, "That the Marſeilleſe, after diſarming all ſuſpicious perſons, had thrown them not into a priſon, but into a burying ground."

Portugal has at length finally determined on a war with France—Eleven ſail of Engliſh merchantmen have been carried into Marſeilles—on Dumourier's defection, the command of his army was given to Dampierre.

The commiſſioners of the northern army ſtate that Dumourier was obliged to ſwim a river to eſcape his purſuers.—General Paoli has been denounced as a conſpirator, and was on his way to Paris as a priſoner to be tried. Succeſs had attended the exertions of the patriots; all the poſts on the banks of the Villaine, occupied by the ſeditious, had been taken.—Accounts from Cadiz ſay, that above a thouſand Frenchmen were expelled from that place, many of them reſpectable and opulent merchants.

Among the REPORTS in the Engliſh papers, are the following:—That Mentz was taken—That general Cuſtine was a priſoner to the combined forces—That an account had been received of an inſurrection in Paris—That the Auſtrians were within a few hours march of Dunkirk—That general Miranda, Wimpſen, Stingen and Lanoue, had been decapitated in Paris.—The papers further ſtate, that in January laſt 50,000l. ſtock was purchaſed in the Engliſh funds for Dumourier.

By a veſſel arrived here from Briſtol yeſterday, laſt from Milford in England, an account is received of Dumourier's being confined by the Auſtrians. [*U. S. Gaz.*

Mr. Herſchel is now ſaid, by the aid of his powerful glaſſes, to have reduced to a certainty, the opinion, that the moon is inhabited. He has diſcoved land and water, and is enabled to diſtinguiſh between the green and barren mountainous ſpots on the former, which, as with us, are ſubdivided by the ſea. Within theſe few days he has diſtinguiſhed a large edefice, apparently of greater magnitude than St. Pauls; and he is confident of ſhortly being able to give an account of the inhabitants.

London paper.

BY LAST NIGHT's MAIL.

LONDON, April 16.

Accounts are ſaid to have been received from Oſtend, which repreſent Liſle as actually beſieged by the army of the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, adding, that Dumourier has a command in the Auſtrian army, as alſo that Valenciennes is in

A report has prev
Executive Council of
fered to negotiate wit
powers, offering to
Queen and Prince-Ro
of their ſincerity. T
ded, that General Santer
great influence with the Paris
ry, has declared for the royal party.

General Paoli, accuſed of having attempted to diſmember Corſica from the French republic, and to erect himſelf dictator of the iſland, under the protection of England, has been arreſted, and is now on his way as a priſoner to Paris.

April 17. The Auſtrians have raiſed the ſiege of Conde, and are now blockading Liſle and Valenciennes.

The magiſtrates of Dantzic having agreed to the principal articles of the capitulation proffered by the Pruſſian General, a detachment of
was ſent on the 28
take poſſeſſion of t
ſooner had the
learned this cir
ſeizad on the
parts, and atta
inſtantly retur
perſons were
the afternoon
ed, and the
reſted. The
ed to 25.

The tow Conde, in
French Ha irely ſur-
rounded by oops.

Cuſtine's army ſtill continues to be hard preſſed by the Pruſſians. Advices received from Oſtend this morning ſtate, that he is retreating as faſt as poſſible into France with his army.

April 18. By a veſſel juſt arrived from Oſtend, we learn, that the Auſtrian troops were within a few hours march from Dunkirk when ſhe ſailed, and that it was reported the French troops had previouſly evacuated the place; it was of courſe expected to be taken poſſeſſion of without bloodſhed.

It is a curious circumſtance, which has not hitherto been noticed, tho' it may be depended on, that as far back as the middle of January laſt, fifty thouſand pounds ſtock was purchaſed for General Dumourier in the Engliſh funds. How the
neral came to be poſſeſſed of ſu
ſum in England, or ſhould at
period chooſe ſuch a ſecurity, is
readily accounted for. It is not
ſible that any of the ſecret-ſerv
money for 1793, could form par
that ſum.

Extract of a letter from Paris Apri

"Yeſterday morning Philip E
lite was conveyed to the priſon of t
Concorgerie, and was placed in t
apartment formerly occupied by th
famous Cardinal de Rohan. H
thinks, however, this partiality to
wards him will hurt the feelings o
his fellow-priſoner, and has requeſte
to be removed to the apartment of
Piſtols, one of the moſt wretched
the place.

"Santerre, the commandant, h
received two letters from Louis S
niſlaus Xavier, ci-devant Monſieu
informing him that he has held the re-
gency of France ſince the 7th of Februaary."

Extract of a letter from Egalite, to his father, dated Tournay, March 4.

"I ſee that liberty is no more. I
ſee that the national convention have
loſt France by a renunciation of prin-
ciple. I ſee every where a civil war.
I ſee every power leagued againſt us,
and nothing to oppoſe them; our
troops of the line are almoſt annihi-
lated, and the volunteers have deſert-
ed.—Can the national convention
ſuppoſe that with ſuch an army they
can continue the war? If they do
they will very ſhortly be undeceived.
What evils have they not heaped on
unfortunate France!"

Accounts are received from Paris, which mention, though in general terms the tyranny exerciſed by the National Convention. This is repreſented to have increaſed prodigiouſly ſince the failure of Dumourier's enterpriſe was known.

The ſame accounts add, that all the members of the Bourbon family, except the unfortunate priſoners in the temple, were about to be tranſported to Marſeilles.

Gen. Wimpſen, famous for his defence of Thionville, was carried priſoner from Mentz to Paris, towards the latter end of March, loaded with chains.

The Diet of Ratiſbon has at length come to a concluſion, that a war between the whole German Empire and France ſhall be declared immediately.

April 19. When the Pruſſian troops took poſſeſſion of Dantzick, the populace, with a few Poliſh ſoldiers, ſeized ſome cannon which were upon the ramparts, and fired upon them. The Pruſſians returned the fire, and a number were killed and wounded on both ſides. It was ſome hours before tranquility was reſtored.

The French ſince the capture of Mentz, have added conſiderably to its ſtrength. They have ſpent twenty millions on the fortifications, which are now tripled at the moſt probable approaches; ſo that, were not their affairs in ſo deplorable a ſtate, they might make a reſolute ſtand in that city. The prince of Hohenlohe is to be entruſted with the ſiege at the head of 40,000 Auſtrians; while the King of Pruſſia is to advance into the French territories. He is ſaid to be impatient to regain the credit, which his arms ſo unaccountably loſt during the laſt campaign.

When the French commiſſioners were brought into the preſence of the Auſtrian general, one of them perſiſted in keeping on his hat. He was given to underſtand that there was no equality there, and his hat was ſtruck off by one of the attendants.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office from Honduras, which contain intelligence that the French having landed a great number of troops on that coaſt.

Harwich, April 15. A report prevailed in Holland, previous to the ſailing of the packet, which was generally credited, that the combined armies had taken Cuſtine priſoner.

☞ *Our readers are requeſted to correct the following error in our laſt—4th col. 3d p. 11th line from the top, for* "debtor," *read* debt.

HAVING in a former advertiſement announced to the Public, that the houſe of Meſſrs. DONALD & BURTON, of *London*, had ſtopped payment, at a time when I was uninformed of the extent of that ſtoppage, or what the conſequences of it might be;—The principal object of that advertiſement being to prevent alarm as much as poſſible to the holders of the bills, which, as Agent of the Houſe, I had drawn and indorſed, and which, by its having ſtopped payment, would return proteſted.

rm the
has

tranſacted, and con-
the extent of the reſponſibility of *Donald & Burton*, and of the ſubſcriber.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, June 11, 1793.

JOHN TAYLOR,

BRASS AND PEWTER FOUNDER,

BEGS leave to return his ſincere thanks to his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, for the encouragement he has met with ſince the eſtabliſhment of his FOUNDERY in this city, and begs leave to aſſure them that he ſhall exert himſelf to diffuſe general ſatisfaction to all thoſe who may honor him with their commands.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

At his Foundery, *near the* Courthouſe,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF HIS MANUFACTORY, *viz.*

Bell-metal ſkillets, & pans and mortars of all ſizes;
Copper tea-kettles, pans & coal-boxes of all ſizes;
A great variety of coach-mounting, & any fancy patterns, executed with neatneſs and diſpatch;
Pewter candle-moulds, diſhes, plates and baſons;
Braſs candle-ſticks of the lateſt fancy patterns;
Mill inks, copper rivets & braſs cocks;
Bells of all ſizes from 2 oz. to 500lbs wt. made to ſuit any purpoſe;
Spelter & plumber's ſolder;
Branding-irons;
Mathematical inſtruments made and repaired;
Skeletons for umbrellas made & repaired——And,
All kinds of REPAIRS executed in the neateſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

☞ CASH given for OLD METAL, and 1/3 per pound allowed in exchange for ſkellets, mortars, mill-inks, or branding-irons.

Richmond, June 12, 1793. (e m tf)

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, that he has opened TAVERN in the upper end of the town of *Manchester*, at the Sign of the ROSE.——He has a good ſtock of the beſt of liquors, a large well furniſhed ſtable, ſtored with every kind of forage neceſſary for feeding horſes, and aſſures them that every attention ſhall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable;

By their moſt obedient ſervant,

DANIEL GORDON.

Mancheſter, June 7, 1793. (oaw6)

I WANT a ſmart, active WHITE BOY as an APPRENTICE, on terms which will be advantageous to him.

HENRY BANKS.

May 27, 1793.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing buſineſs, a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age; he will be taken on eaſy terms, if application is made immediately. Enquire of the Printers.

April 29, 1793.

Meſſrs. PLEASANTS, & Co.

A PIECE appeared in a paper of yours, in May, on the incomparable Miſs BETSY RUSSELL; I have thought fit to anſwer it.

To PIRAMUS.

YOUR verſes, Sir, are very fine,
But not by you compos'd,
You did not make one ſingle line,
And have, yourſelf expos'd.
You Pilfer'd from poor honeſt Parke
Thoſe lines, you call your own;
And if of honor you've left one ſpark,
For this ſame theft you'll attone.

Had you a mind to celebrate
This beauteous blooming fair,
You ſhou'd have ſcatch'd your filly pate,
And made verſes, I declare.

But if the Muſe can you inſpire,
One ſingle verſe to make,
Anſwer m[illegible]
At l[illegible]

prize
Hargood; this ſloop, toga[illegible]
ner Diligence, which arrived on Thurſday, was c[illegible]our of a bay in Hiſpaniola.

Monday morning his honor the commander in chief reviewed the firſt regiment of foot, or Royals, under the command of Major Green, at Up-Park Camp; and on Monday morning he reviewed the 13th, under the command of Col. Whitelock, on the race ground.

The maſter of a foreign ſloop which arrived on Tueſday, reports, that intelligence was received at St. Jago de Cuba, of hoſtilities between Great Britain and France, and that in conſequence ſome French veſſels, in the harbour, were immediately ſold to the Spaniards.

The French ſloop of Lucie, loaded with lumber and a few boxes of ſoap, a prize to the Penelope, was taken at the entrance of a bay in Hiſpaniola, and arrived at Port Royal on Tueſday; at the time of her capture, an officer of the national troops, four other white men, and ſix negroes were on board.

A perſon who arrived on Wedneſday from Hiſpaniola, roports, there are now in harbour three ſeventy-four gun ſhips, five frigates, and three armed brigs, not one of which will the municipal bodies ſuffer to put to ſea; nor will they allow the granting any commiſſions to veſſels fitted out as letters of marque.

The privateer ſchooner Tyger, Smith, ſailed from Port Royal on Thurſday; early yeſterday morning ſailed alſo on a cruiſe, his majeſty's armed ſchooner Spitfire, capt. Perkins.

It is matter of notoriety, that attempts have been made by ſome of the unlicenced French now here, to buy up arms of various kinds; and as ſuch a circumſtance wears at leaſt a ſuſpicious appearance, it certainly merits the inveſtigation of thoſe in power.

April 20. Sunday laſt the letter of marque ſloop Marlborough, Capt. James, arrived from a cruize, with the following prizes:

Schooner Heureuſe, with twelve negroes, and 436 dollars, taken near Cape Nicola Mole.

Schooner La Bon Amie, taken in the bay of Cape Nicola Mole. The money that was on board, and ſome negroes, were landed previous to her being boarded by capt. James.

Same day arrived the following prizes to his majeſty's ſhip Hyæna.

Brig St. Charles, Laquire, with ſugar and coffee, taken off Jacomel.

Schooner St. Elizabeth, Liglife, with flour, taken under the guns of the fort of Jacomel.

And the ſame evening his majeſty's ſhip Proſerpine arrived, with the following prizes.

Ship La Benjamin, Lemit, with cotton and coffee; taken by the Penelope and Proſerpine in the harbour of Gonaive.

Schooner De Leferre, Goodſhaw, in ballaſt; taken in the Bite of Leogane by the Penelope.

Wedneſday arrived the ſchooner Good Intent, Lache, a prize to his majeſty's ſhip Penelope. She was captured off Gonaive, and is laden with dry goods. Alſo, the ſchooner La Memy, Vaſſal, taken in the Bite of Leogane by the above frigate. Her cargo conſiſts of coffee, tobacco, and dry goods.

Wedneſday morning his majeſty's ſhip Proſerpine, capt. Alms, ſailed on a cruiſe.

Thurſday his majeſty's frigate Penelope, captain Rowley, arrived from a cruiſe, with the following prizes.

Sloop Duemo, with twenty ſix negroes and eleven caſks of wine.

A ſloop (name unknown) with three negroes and a quantity of coffee.

Brig Poiſſon Volant, a ſloop of war, pierced for 16 guns, but carrying only 10 and 4 carronades. This veſſel ſailed from Cape-Francois on Sunday laſt, in company with the Jupiter of 74 guns, but having parted with the latter, ſhe fell in with the Penelope on Thurſday, and miſtaking her for a merchantman, became her prize after exchanging a few ſhot—ſhe had four lieutenants and ſixty-one men on board, and was commanded by a Monſ. Brimb.

Same day arrived two ſchooners, one a prize to to the Tyger, letter of marque, with cattle, the other prize to the Spitfire, captain Perkins, laden with rice.

Yeſterday arrived the ſloop Le Dauphin, Ditter, a prize to the Proſerpine ſloop of
[illegible] ſhe was taken in the Bite of Leogane,
[illegible]s laden with coffee, cotton, and wine.
[illegible]is veſſel was obliged to bear E. N. E.
[illegible]me days, to clear the coaſt, on account
[illegible]o French privateers who gave chace to
Off the Eaſt end of this iſland, they
[illegible]iſe ſaw another French privateer.
[illegible]ſmall ſloop was yeſterday morning ſent
[illegible]rize to the Tyger letter of marque.
[illegible]he Spitfire, capt. Perkins, ſent in another prize on Thurſday evening, which was
[illegible]n near Jermie. She is a ſloop called the
[illegible]uſtry, and has on board ſeveral barrels of
[illegible]ur, 8 pipes of wine, ſeveral boxes of ſoap
[illegible]d candles, a few bales of dry goods, ſuppoſed to be oznaburgs, two negroes, and
[illegible]50 half Johannes. When the prize quitted
[illegible]e Spitfire, ſhe was in chace of a ſchooner.
The prize ſhip Benjamin has no leſs than
[illegible]ur hundred and ſeventy-five thouſand lbs.
coffee on board.

A lieutenant of the Aſtree frigate was on
[illegible]rd one of the prizes at the time of her
[illegible]ure, and is now in town on his parole.

There are ſaid to be a number of large
[illegible]chant ſhips, nearly loaded with produce,
[illegible]ne various ports of Hiſpaniola. The con-
[illegible]y for Old France, it is underſtood, was to
[illegible]ve ſailed in the courſe of the preſent week.

April 24. The capt. of a foreign ſchooner, that arrived yeſterday, with cotton, from Carthagena, mentions, the having ſeen a man of war in the morning, come up with 3 ſhips, and heard the former fire ten guns, but could not tell what the iſſue was.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of CRICHTON AND STEWART, expiring this date, they mutually agree to diſcontinue the buſineſs; the former intending to leave this ſtate ſhortly.

HUGH STEWART

Having purchaſed the Stock on hand, conſiſting of a variety of FALL and SPRING GOODS, will in future continue the buſineſs on his own account.——We earneſtly entreat thoſe indebted to ſaid concern, either by bond, note, or open account, to make ſpeedy proviſion for diſcharging their reſpective balances to the ſaid STEWART, who is authoriſed to grant diſcharges; and thoſe who are Creditors, will pleaſe bring forward their claims to him for adjuſtment.

DAVID CRICHTON.
HUGH STEWART.

Manchester, June 1ſt, 1793. (tf)

IN conſequence of the above diſſolution, I beg leave to inform the Friends of ſai Houſe, and the Public, that I expect an AS SORTMENT in the Fall, in the choic and diſpoſal of which every exertion will be made to form an object for Cuſtomers.

HUGH STEWART.

Manchester, June 1ſt, 1793.

AST, BINGHAM, & CO.

BEG leave to inform the Public in general, That they arrived from Europe and have for ſale by Wholeſale and Retail, at their Store on the Main ſtreet, oppoſite Col. Robert Gamble's ſtore, and the ſtreet leading from Mayo's bridge, a general aſſortment of HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, HOSIERY, SADDLERY, &c.—In a few months they expect an aſſortment of Cloths, Stuffs, Cottons, Silks, Umbrellas, Hats, Modes, Artificial Flowers, Looking-Glaſſes, Window, Tumbler and Wine-Glaſſes, and many other articles of Britiſh, French, German and other Manufactures.

Alſo in the ſame Houſe, TWO LARGE CONVENIENT ROOMS TO LET.

N B. They have alſo ſame aſſortment at *Norfolk* and *Peterſburg*.

Richmond, May 29, 1793. (tf 14)

FOR SALE,

At one-half its value in CASH *or* PRODUCE,

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES of firſt qualified *LAND* in the ſtate of *Kentucky*, on the waters of *Kentucky* and *Licking* rivers—the title of which will be warranted by indiſputable ſecurity.

CHAPMAN AUSTIN.

Hanover, May 20, 1793. (12tf)

At a Court continued and held for Henrico *county, at the Courthouſe, on* Saturday *the 11th day of* May, 1793.

OBADIAH CLARKE, Plaintiff,
AGAINſT
JOHN BECKLEY, Defendant, } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the firſt day of *Auguſt* court next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette* for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church in the pariſh of *Henrico*, in this county, on ſome *Sunday* immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(A copy)
ADAM CRAIG, C. H. C.

JOHN S. PLEASANTS,

Has juſt received from Philadelphia, *by the Brig* Two Siſters, *Capt.* Forte, *and other veſſels*, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS;

Which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for CASH or PRODUCE, and for which he will allow a generous price.—He flatters himſelf, when the Aſſortment is examined by his Friends and the Public, it will meet their approbation.

Richmond, May 13, 1793. (tf-9)

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious houſe for the reception of Gentlemen, and aſſures them every attention ſhall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furniſh the beſt of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give ſatisfaction, by the Public's moſt obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, April 24, 1793. [taw3m5]

I ONCE more call on the CREDITORS of the late Col. TURNER SOUTHALL, deceaſed, as well thoſe indebted on open accounts, as on bonds, to be ſpeedy in payment, as the circumſtances of the eſtate require an immediate adjuſtment of the ſame, (*the legatees being deſirous to obtain their apportions*) and therefore no indulgence need be expected.——Thoſe who have claims, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted, as the eſtate will be given up next Fall, after which period I ſhall not think myſelf bound to anſwer any claim whatever.

STEPHEN SOUTHALL,
Acting Executor.

Richmond, June 4, 1793. [4f]

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED on Saturday laſt, LEWIS, a bright mulatto boy, about ſixteen years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſtout made, his hair inclinable to grow long; had on when he went a[illegible]d overalls, and a ſhort coat [illegible] was late the property of Mr. [illegible]ſatt, of *King & Queen* county, of [illegible]. purchaſed him in 1789, and it is likely he is gone thence, where he has a mother.—LEWIS can ſhave and comb tolerably well, and knows partly the duties of an houſe ſervant. He may endeavour to paſs as free. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, in *Richmond*; or a ſatisfactory reward for him to be lodged in any jail within this commonwealth, and all reaſonable expences paid.

ED: B. LACY.

Richmond, Monday, the 10th of June, 1793.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber on Thurſday night, the 17th inſt. a likely grey [illegible]ORSE, about 9 or 10 old, 4 feet 10 or 11 high; he trots [illegible] can recollect.— [illegible]g me the ſaid [illegible] may get him, [illegible]by (6t)
[illegible]ATKINS.
[illegible]une 2, 1793

a
A
He
will
Richm.

☞ SU[illegible]
INDEPEN[illegible]
news-paper,
[illegible]ersburg, by
Fifteen Shillin
the Printers h[illegible]

[illegible]for "THE
[illegible]" a weekly
[illegible]wn of Pe-
[illegible]. & Co. at
[illegible]received by

APOTHECARIES HALL.

THE ſubſcriber begs permiſſion, to return his warmeſt acknowledgements, to his FRIENDS and the Public for the reſpectable patronage the APOTHECARIES HALL has been honored with, from its firſt eſtabliſhment, and to aſſure them, of his unremitting endeavours, to deſerve its continuance.

He has juſt received by the Powhatan, and other ſhips from London, and is now opening, an extenſive aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of every denomination, in practice—having alſo taken care, to import moſt of thoſe articles which, tho' obſolete, are ſometimes called for.—He will not impoſe a FALSHOOD on the public, by declaring, that his Medicines are from the Apothecaries Hall London, and that conſequently he can afford to ſell them 20 per cent. cheaper, than uſual—becauſe it is a fact well known to Practitioners, and others who have had their Medicines from that Company, that they are generally, from 25 to 100 per cent. higher than elſewhere.—*His* Medicines, are purchaſed from Wholeſale Druggiſts in London, (who alſo ſupply the Company at the Apothecaries Hall) and are laid in to the beſt advantage—he will therefore diſpoſe of them on as low terms as any other in his line, WHO ACT FROM PRINCIPLE—He will only add, that not an article of Medicine ſhall ever be impoſed upon a purchaſer, that is not perfectly genuine, and of the beſt quality, and on this principle alone, he ſtakes his reputation, and that of the Apothecaries Hall.

J. K. READ.

Richmond, May 27, 1793. [6t.ſ]

JOHN EMERY,

TAKES this method to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has eſtabliſhed a CANDLE & SOAP MANUFACTORY in this city, in the houſe commonly known by the name of *Gilbert's Coffee-Houſe*, near the *Market*, where he makes, and has conſtantly for ſale, on very moderate terms, Dipt and Mould CANDLES, of all ſizes;—Scented, Shaving, White, Brown, and Soft SOAP.——He alſo carries on the PLUMBING buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as SHEET-LEAD of any thickneſs, WELL & WATER PIPES of any diameter, PUMPS of any depth, &c. &c.

☞ *He will give generous prices for* WOOD-ASHES, SOAP-GREASE, CANDLE-WICK, TALLOW, *and* OLD LEAD *or* PEWTER.

Richmond, May 4, 1793. [tf—7]

At a High Court of Chancery, held in *Richmond, March*, 9th, 1798.

Between *Jennings Burrus* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Mary Johnſton* and *John Johnſton*, infants, by the ſaid *Jennings Burrus* their next friend, PLAINTIFFS:

And *Benjamin Winn*, adminiſtrator with the will annexed, of *Aquilla Johnſon*, deceaſed, *William Duerſon* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Richard Johnſon*, *Sarah Johnſon*, *Molly Johnſon*, *Nancy Johnſon*, *James Johnſon* and *Aquilla Johnſon*, infants under the age of twenty-one years, which *Elizabeth*, *Richard*, *Sarah*, *Molly*, *Nancy*, *James* and *Aquilla*, are the children of *Aquilla Johnſon* the younger, deceaſed; *George Goodloe*, *James Stevens*, and *Mary Byrd* his wife, *John Goodloe*, *Joſeph Rawlings* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Robert Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe*, *Henry Goodloe*, and *George Goodloe*, infants under the age of twenty-one years; which *Mary Byrd*, *John*, *Elizabeth*, *Robert*, *Aquilla*, *Henry* and *George*, are the children of *Priſcilla*, late wife of *George Goodloe* the elder, and one of the daughters of *Aquilla Johnſon* the elder, deceaſed, DEFENDANTS.

THE Defendants, *John Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe* and *Robert Goodloe*, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid Defendants do appear here, on the firſt day of the next *September* term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——, in the county of *Spotſylvania*, on ſome *Sunday* immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*. (A copy) (8)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE firſt Number of this Paper appeared on Monday the 15th of April, inſtant, and will continue to be regularly publiſhed on Monday and Thurſday mornings.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Four Dollars per annum, the firſt half-yearly payment to be made at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

April 18, 1798.

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